

NO. 12.

The Case of the Missouri.—The Pres-

tion of the laws of the United States

Steamship Missouri by fire in the Bay
of Gibraltar, and recommended it to the
consideration of Congress whether the
losses sustained by the officers and crew
in this unfortunate affair should not be
reimbursed to them.

We allude to this recommendation
not to object to it certainly—but to ex-
press some surprise that this particular
case of the Missouri should be singled
out to be specially urged upon the notice
of Congress while other, nor dissimilar
cases of recent occurrence should be en-
tirely passed over. The Peacock, a
vessel on the exploring expedition, was
lost at the mouth of the Columbia, and
the officers and crew hardly escaping with
their lives. We believe in this case, a
few months' pay was voted to the sur-
vivors.

man, but that was no adequate remuneration for the losses of the gallant tars, and besides they deserved that at least for the faithful performance of extraordinary services during a voyage around the world in more than three years duration. The officers received no reimbursement. Again, there is the case of the Sea Gull, lost off Cape Horn. The Grampus, a more recent case, with a hands-on board, perished off Cape Horn.

our coast. There is still another. It

not very long ago since we had intelligence of the loss of the Concord in the sea near Madagascar, with the melancholy accompaniment of the loss of the captain and several officers.

There appears to be nothing in the disaster of the Missouri to give it special pre-eminence over the other cases we have named. We do not say that reimbursement should be withheld. It is not right that the Government should compensate the officers and crew of the Missouri for their losses; they were in their country's service and had devoted their lives to it. But if compensation made in this case is ought to be made in all similar cases. Private benevolence has been appealed to in behalf of the suffering families left destitute by the loss of the *Grampus*, and their bereaved condition is enough to touch any heart. Will the Government do nothing,

If the President's recommendation for the case of the Missouri shall to-day bring the whole subject before Congress as a result in establishing some uniformity to be applied in all similar cases, something definite will be gained. The soldier or sailor in devoting his life and services to his country will already know the mutual obligations on both sides; and if it shall be assumed to him that provision will be made for his family in case his part of the compact should require the sacrifice of life, he will endure cheerfully encounter peril. A new element will be added to his love of country, and with the idea of her glory and his own (the filial affection, inspired by the consciousness of her watchful protection over him and his, will be indissolubly blended. — *Balt. Amer.*

Trifling with Scripture.—It is the greatest importance that we should resist the temptation, frequently so strong of annexing a familiar, facetious or frequent idea to a scriptural usage, a scriptural expression, a scriptural text, or scriptural name. Nor should we ho ourselves guilty, though we have been misled by mere negligence. Every person of good taste will avoid reading parody of a beautiful poem, because of recollection of the degraded likeness. We always obtrude itself upon our memory

when we wish to derive pleasure from the contemplation of the elegance of the original. But how much more urgent is the duty by which we are bound to turn the pages of the Bible clear of any impression tending to diminish the blessing of instant respect and reverence toward our Maker's law.

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A foot race for one hundred sovereigns came off near London, about three weeks since, between James Byron, a celebrated English runner, and T. Jackson, who has obtained the designation of 'American Deer.' The race which was described as a very beautiful one, was

The splendid mansion of the Marquis of Bute, in Bedfordshire, England, recently destroyed by fire. The library of 40,000 volumes, and a number of valuable manuscripts, were saved by great exertions. The most valuable pictures were saved by the presence of mind of the house keeper, who seized a candle-knife, and directing the men, who

assembled in the passage of the main
to follow her to the gallery, she pointed
out to the men the most valuable, cumu-
lative part of them with her own hand.
For one of the pictures by Raphael, she
saved, the Marquis had refused 10,000
guineas.

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Old Age in Russia.—We find, by
St. Petersburg paper, that during the y

1840, there died in Russia 489 persons
aged more than a hundred years; 239
of them had reached the age of 105; 4
had turned 110; 59 reached 115;
1 died at 120; 25 at 125; 4 died at 130;
and 2 attained 145.

Adams Sentinel.

GETTYSBURG, Dec. 18, 1843.

Congress.

On Monday last, in the Senate of the U. States, Asbury Dickens was re-elected Secretary; Edward Dyck, Sergeant-at-Arms; and Robert Beall, Doorkeeper.

The Rev. Septimus Tuston, of the Presbyterian Church, was elected Chaplain. The following were announced as the Standing Committee of the Senate:

Foreign Relations—Messrs. Archer, Berrien, Buchanan, Tallmadge & Chouteau. **Finance**—Messrs. Evans, McDuffie, Huntington, Woodbury and Crittenden. **Commerce**—Messrs. Huntington, Barrow, Woodbridge, King and Wright. **Manufactures**—Messrs. Simmons, Archer, Miller, Buchanan and Morehead. **Agriculture**—Messrs. Upham, Bates, Sturgeon, Semple and Atchison. **Military Affairs**—Messrs. Crittenden, Barrow, Benton, Dayton and Foster. **Militia**—Messrs. Barrow, Fulton, Semple, Foster and Atchison. **Naval Affairs**—Messrs. Bayard, Hunter, Claiborne, Haywood and Henderson. **Public Lands**—Messrs. Woodbridge, Tallmadge, Walker, Huntington and Archer. **Private Land Claims**—Messrs. Henderson, Haywood, Tappan, Fulton and Sprague. **Indian Affairs**—Messrs. White, Morehead, Saxier, Phelps and Benton. **Claims**—Messrs. Foster, Wright, Woodbury, Phelps and Haywood. **Revolutionary Claims**—Messrs. Jarman, Dayton, Upham, Colquh and Henderson. **Judiciary**—Messrs. Berrien, Clayton, Dayton, Walker and Huger. **Post Office and Post Roads**—Messrs. Merriek, Simmons, &c. **Roads and Canals**—Messrs. Porter, White, &c. **Pensions**—Messrs. Bates, Sevier, &c. **District of Columbia**—Messrs. Miller, Bayard, &c. **Patents**—Messrs. Porter, Henderson, &c. **Retrenchment**—Messrs. Morehead, Miller, &c. **Public Buildings**—Messrs. Dayton, &c. **Contingent Expenses**—Messrs. Tappan, White, &c. **Enrolled Bills**—Messrs. Dayton, Bagby, &c. **Printing**—Messrs. Simmons, Fairfield, &c.

The Committees in the House of Representatives were announced on Tuesday. The following are the names of the Chairmen of the different Committees. The dominant party, of course, have the majority upon all important committees—but this is a general custom.

Foreign Affairs—C. J. Ingersoll. **Territories**—A. V. Brown. **Revolutionary Pensions**—Rathbun. **Pensions**—Brinkerhoff. **Roads and Canals**—Owen. **Patents**—Harper. **Public Buildings and Grounds**—Pratt. **Ways and Means**—McKay. **Claims**—Vance. **Commerce**—Holmes. **Public Lands**—John N. Davis. **Post Office and Post Roads**—Hopkins. **District of Columbia**—Campbell. **Judiciary**—Wilkins. **Indian Affairs**—Cave Johnson. **Military Affairs**—Haralson. **Militia**—Dean. **Naval Affairs**—Wise. **Revolutionary Claims**—R. D. Davis. **Public Expenditures**—Clinton. **Private Land Claims**—Cross. **Expenses in War Department**—McIlvaine. **Expenses in Navy Department**—Davis. **Expenses in Post Office Department**—Harper. **Manufactures**—Adams. **Agriculture**—Dabery.

The Washington Correspondent of the National Forum thus speaks of the Pennsylvania delegation in Congress:

The Pennsylvania Delegation is now full. Mr. Andrew Stewart, of the 18th District, having arrived on Wednesday. I think the Whigs of our State will have reason to be proud of their Representatives when they shall become familiarized with the rules of the House.

Mr. Ingersoll of Philadelphia, and Gen. Erwin of Centre, and Jeremiah Brown of Lancaster, are old members, whose reputations are well established. The House always listens to Mr. Ingersoll with that respectful attention which his talents demand. Of the new Whig members from our State, Messrs. E. Joy Morris, Abm. R. McIlvaine, Andrew Stewart and John Dickie, have had much legislative experience in our State councils, and Mr. Stewart has been before in Congress; they will all prove themselves zealous champions in the good cause. Judge Jenks, Gen. Frick, Gen. Reed, and J. Buffington are staunch Whigs, from whom we are led to expect an spirited advocacy of those great cardinal principles which characterize our party. I have made the acquaintance of Dr. Henry Nes, of York county, who was elected as an Independent candidate. I take pleasure in saying that he is sound on every great subject, the success of which seems dependent on the elevation of Henry Clay to the Presidency. If he is not with us, he is not against us, and there is no question of which I would fear the result, if it were to be decided by his vote.

In Loudoun county, Virginia, the *ladies* presented a banner to the Whig young men with this brief inscription: "1000 majority, you can; you must!"

The Protest.

The House of Representatives on Monday last, by a vote of 92 to 82, directed the Clerk to expunge from the Journal the Protest of Mr. Barnard and others, which had been recorded by that officer among the proceedings of the House. They are carrying on matters with a high hand. Mr. Barnard has since made several motions to amend the Journal so as to get in the Protest, but has been unsuccessful.

Senator Linn.

On Tuesday last, in Senate, Mr. Benton announced to the Senate the decease of his colleague, Dr. Linn, and passed (says the American) a feeling tribute of respect upon him. Dr. Linn was born in the vicinity of Louisville, Ky. and at the time of his death, on the 3d of October last, was 48 years of age. He was early left an orphan, and, when a boy, was captured, and held captive for three years by the Indians. His career was one of usefulness and honor. He was three times elected to the Senate of the United States, and was in that body from 1833 to 1843, a period of ten years.

Mr. Crittenden, of Ky. followed Mr. Benton with a concurrence of feeling that evidently came from the heart. After dwelling for some time upon the virtues of Dr. Linn, he said he claimed that, by a sort of high and natural law of intelligence, part of the honor which such an individual conferred properly belonged to the land of his nativity.

A resolution to wear crape, &c. was then adopted, and the Senate, out of respect to his memory, immediately adjourned.

Striking Home!

The Rev. Mr. Sproule, lately of Carlisle, has been installed as Pastor of a Church in Washington City; and we learn, from the correspondence of the Baltimore Sun, that he is already giving some home-thrusts there. The writer says:

"In the afternoon (of Sabbath last) the Rev. Mr. Sproule preached a sermon addressed to those members of Congress, who at home are professors of religion, but here appear to have forgotten themselves. He also spoke in strong terms of the open licentiousness of some of the magnates of the land."

Mrs. Madison, the respected widow of President Madison, has again taken up her residence, for the winter season, in Washington. Her house is quite a favorite resort for those who retain their respect for the relics of the olden time.

Mr. CLAY'S numerous correspondents throughout the United States will bear in mind (says the New York Tribune) that his privilege of franking and receiving letters free of postage expired with the assembling of the present Congress, and will remain suspended until the 4th day of March, 1845.

The Philadelphia Police have discovered in that city an apparatus used for counterfeiting Bank notes. The apparatus is believed to be worth from \$10,000 to \$15,000, and was stolen about three years ago from Mr. Mason, a bank note engraver.

Texas—President Houston, in a late speech at Galveston, used the following strong language:

"My countrymen! One question in relation to England. What has England done? And there is no secret in connection with her. I say it before God, that Texas wants but peace, to be attained by the intervention of three great powers; England has assured us that we have her most friendly disposition and aid. There is no condition mentioned. Abolition, or any thing of the kind, is wholly unknown to the archives of the Government. There is nothing compulsory on their part. England is in no wise making claims or asserting any thing as a right which is incompatible with the interests of this country."

This contradicts explicitly the charge of a collusion between the Government of England and Texas, on the subject of the abolition of slavery, as the price of a British ally.

We see that the Richmond Whig marks Mr. Calhoun and his party as 'done up,' backed out, &c.; and all appearances would seem to warrant the conclusion. But we would ask of our contemporary, whether there are not 'poisons down south,' and also whether some politicians do not play 'possum.' It may be that Mr. Calhoun and his friends will not consider the chairmanship of a few Committees in the House of Representatives as a sufficient compensation for the position declined.—U. S. Gaz.

Smuggler Punished.—The Philadelphia American states that, in the U. S. Circuit Court on Saturday, John Coop, who was convicted about two weeks ago of smuggling \$1000 worth of jewelry, cutlery, and sewing silk from the packet ship Shenandoah, was sentenced by Judge Randall to pay a fine of \$50, and to undergo an imprisonment of four months in the eastern penitentiary, and to pay the costs of prosecution. The prisoner, in addition to the penalties imposed upon him, sustains the loss of the smuggled property, which is by law forfeited to the United States.

A convict in the Ohio penitentiary, named Clark, who killed one of the guards of that institution some time since, has been tried and convicted of murder in the first degree.

Heavy Mail Robbery.

The Albany mail on Thursday was cut open and robbed at Hudson by some person unknown. It appears that in consequence of the partial interruption of river navigation, the mail was sent to Hudson by stage, in order to meet the boat on her way in New York city. It reached that place at too late an hour to take the boat, and it was cut open, robbed of nearly all its contents, and then thrown into the river. Upwards of \$100,000 are supposed to have been stolen, consisting of drafts and money. Payment of the drafts has of course been stopped. A man named Hough, attached to the stage stables at Hudson, has been arrested on a strong suspicion that he was one of those engaged in the robbery. The mail bag was found in the river just as the steamer Utica was leaving Hudson. It was fastened with ropes, which was identified as belonging to the stable of Smith and Miller, when Hough was employed. Hough was seen on the wharf early on Friday morning, by several persons, and was observed to have a large pile, with which he was pushing something down into the water. Some one asked him what he was doing. "Fishing for fish," was his reply.—Ball. Sun.

American Prisoners at Van Dieman's Land.

At a public meeting of the citizens of Chester, Vermont, Nov. 25, Geo. Suberland made an address, and it was resolved that the President of the United States be respectfully requested to direct the diplomatic agent of our country at the Court of St. James, to ask of the British government the release of the American citizens, now prisoners in the hands of that government at Van Dieman's Land, and that they be returned to their country & their friends. The release of those prisoners, who were taken in the late patriot war in Canada, is solicited on the ground that many of the leaders in that attempted revolution have been pardoned and appointed to office by the Queen of Great Britain. The number of our unfortunate fellow citizens, exiled and treated as a penal colony in that remote country, is said to be about one hundred. The resolutions are ably and respectfully drawn, and whatever attention they may receive from the Executive at Washington, these proceedings will not fail to awake sympathy in other quarters.

P. St. G. Cooke, Captain of the United States Dragoons, stationed at Fort Leavenworth, has addressed a communication to the National Institute on the subject of the "Buffalo grass," described by him in a former letter. It appears from this communication that Capt. C. visited the Grand Prairie, or American Desert, last fall, for the second time, with the hope of obtaining a large quantity of the grain which the grass bears. In this he was disappointed. He arrived at the Prairie about the middle of September, but it was found that the grain had dropped and disappeared. Capt. Cooke had the good fortune, however, to meet with a gentleman who has a trading house some 300 miles to the Northwest of Santa Fe, from whom he learned some important facts. This gentleman informed him that the boundary of the buffalo grass extends north from the mouth of the Pawnee River (of Arkansas); approaches the Missouri about the mouth of the Leau qui Court; extends Westward in the mountains, pervades New Mexico, and is found in Chihuahua; that when not grazed by buffaloes it grows luxuriantly more than a foot in height; and that the people of Santa Fe send for it into the mountains when they train horses; that his sheep and cattle (in the mountain valleys) live wholly on it, keep fat in winter, too fat in the summer; the cattle which he thus raised improve in size on the original stock, as also the sheep; that the mutton is superior in flavor to that of the United States.

This grass may be described generally as flourishing on the elevated and sterile Piedmont of the Rocky Mountains. Capt. Cooke found it in September and October, after the falling of the grain taller and greener than in June or July. The severe frosts did not seem to affect it in the least. Captain C. avers that he will, as soon as an opportunity offers, obtain for the Institute a large quantity of the grain than he secured during his first visit to the Prairie.

The organization of the House of Representatives has placed the Star of Van Burenism in the ascendant. The feeble opposition offered by the friends of Calhoun, Buchanan, Johnson and others, was easily overcome by the superior management of the 'Magician of Kinderhook,' and the Locofoco branch of Congress is organized in such a manner as will infallibly secure the nomination of Mr. Van Buren by the National Convention. At this we rejoice. When the people have to choose between Henry Clay and Martin Van Buren, who can doubt the result?

All the great issues which existed in 1840, and which so powerfully appealed to the patriotism of the land, will as a temporary aply remarks, exist now. In addition to new ones, which will impart to the old ones ten fold force.—Lancaster Examiner.

The Boston Advertiser, in giving the result of the election in Massachusetts, says: "There is one thing about this result which is worthy of note. Presidential electors in Massachusetts require a majority of all the votes, and, in default of a choice, the existing Legislature elects. If, therefore, the political Abolitionists should prevent a choice by the people, the Legislature just elected will give the vote of Massachusetts to Henry Clay. So that State is safe for '44."

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Dreadful Casualty.

An exceedingly distressing accident occurred on the Valley rail road, on Friday morning last, between Newville and Shippensburg. It appears, says the Shippensburg Democrat, that a young man named David Lague, was employed to accompany the locomotives that morning, to assist in starting the new road from the Rail Road track. He was seated on the 'bumper' of the front locomotive, and by some accident fell off, and melancholy to relate, the wheels passed over him, terribly mangle both legs and an arm. He died in the evening of the same day.—Herald.

THE MESSAGE.

The New York Tribune says:

The worst feature of this Message is its universal tendency to National extravagance. Although they are enjoying peace at home and abroad, the President urges that the Appropriations for the Navy be kept at high water mark, the army increased by remounting the expensive Dragoon corps, so wisely disbanded by the last Congress, and establishing a line of military posts to Oregon! And all this while we are yet loaded with a Public Debt contracted in peace, and our Revenue is proclaimed to be Four Millions deficient! What can the man mean? He asks Congress to replenish the purse, but is very shy as to the source whence the money is to come. How gingerly he touches the 'Tariff question!' The wretched demagoguism by which Tea and Coffee were exempted from duty in the last Congress will yet return to plague the inventors. Twenty per cent. on these articles would have paid off our National debt in a few years, and never have been felt by the People. Now Mr. Tyler wants more Revenue, and he has not the manliness to point out the proper source whence to obtain it. Yet if he is in earnest about remounting the dragoons, establishing a line of posts to Oregon, &c. he will want a good deal more Revenue than he talks of.

There are several frivolous paragraphs in it, referring to the arrangement of some petty mercantile claims on Foreign Powers, intending to glorify the diplomatic abilities of this Administration. The party in each case is very well, but Mr. Tyler attempts to take credit to himself for the general improvement of our condition as a People, when he has done his best to Veto it, is calculated to provoke a smile. He might as well take credit to himself that the Whig party is strong, victorious and confident of success.

Well, we have now but one more Annual Message to read before Henry Clay's—that's a comfort.

Political Abolition.—Mr. Adams' motion to exempt from the rules of the House, the 21st, which suppresses all action on petitions relating to slavery, was negatived by a vote of 91 to 91. Early seven Whigs voted for the right of petition, and fifteen (southern) against it. The beauties of political abolition are clearly displayed in this result. It is a well known fact that of the eighty locofocos who voted to sustain the gag law, at least half a dozen were either directly or indirectly aided in their election by abolitionists who, if they had chosen, could have sent men to Congress who would have defected this measure. It is strange that men of intelligence, professing to value the cause of human freedom, should all others, should thus allow themselves to be duped, and by their acts do more to retard the progress of the cause they advocate than can any of its opponents.—Lanc. Examiner.

The encouragement which the Loco Focos are disposed to give to American labor may be inferred from the fact that the Secretary of War (J. M. Porter, a thorough loco.) has just advertised for several thousand yards of French and English calicoes, to pay Indian annuities with. It is well known that the beauty, durability, and above all, the cheapness of American calicoes, have almost entirely driven those of foreign manufacture from our markets. Under such circumstances, for an officer of the Government to give the preference in this manner to the foreign fabrics is an outrage upon American feeling.—Forrester Spy.

We learn from the Alton Illinois Telegraph, that the Government engineers have completed a survey for letting the Missouri river into the Mississippi about four miles above Alton, with a view of preventing this latter stream from taking a direction which might possibly make St. Louis effectually an inland town. The editor of the Telegraph entertains fears that this change may prove disastrous to the Alton landing.

In looking over the London papers, we find it stated that Mr. O'Connell will summon all the Roman Catholic Bishops as witnesses in his case; and it is added that he has a right, and may use it, of summoning many thousands of persons, by which he can delay the decision of the Court or the verdict of the Jury, ad infinitum.—U. S. Gaz.

A Barbadoes paper of the 10th ult. says: A female Shark, measuring eleven feet and three-quarter inches, was taken a short distance below Hole Town; the monster being captured, it was found to contain the incredible number of three hundred and fifty-seven young ones.

The editor of the Ohio Statesman asks the following question: "If a fellow has nothing when he gets married, and the gal has nothing, is her things hizzon, or his things hurnt?" We should guess they are.

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From the United States Gazette.

THANKSGIVING—HOW TO BE KEPT.

Coming to the office on Wednesday, we were hailed by a good substantial Pennsylvanian, and asked about the Governor's Proclamation for Thanksgiving. Our friend was pleased with the paper itself, and anxious to do things as they should be done on such an occasion; and so he asked about the manners and customs which are among the New England people, in relation to the annual Thanksgiving; and then he departed.

The feelings of the New England Thanksgiving are what gives it consequence. The festival may now be kept less from a feeling of gratitude, than from obedience to an established custom. It is now the chain by which descends the electric fluid of family love. The circle is formed, and the power applied. No new invention of days or observances could immediately effect this purpose, because the associations which make this delightful, would be wanting in the novel festival. A thousand things that are practiced and understood in the old Thanksgiving, would need explanation and be ridiculed for want of utility in a new fete.

Hitherto, Pennsylvania has not ventured upon a public Thanksgiving. The religious views of some, and in others, the wonderfully nice organs of discrimination that discovers a connection of Church and State in a public Thanksgiving, and see none in a Fast have tended to prevent the issuing of a Proclamation; and so the festival has not been held here. And this year, as it comes so late in the season, and so near another great festival, we may suppose that it will not receive that attention which hereafter will be given to the day. In New England, when the Thanksgiving was established, Christmas was unknown.

There is much to be thankful for on all hands. A large class of our readers are connected with, and dependent upon, active business. The revival in trade already experienced, and the prospects for a greater improvement, are subjects for Thanksgiving.

But some have been so unfortunate, that they could not take advantage of these improvements. Still let them be thankful that something is saved from the wreck which time and industry will improve.

But there are those who were struck completely down, and bankruptcy became a necessary measure. Let them be thankful that though the last dollar went, character for honesty was saved.

But here and there one, in an evil hour, was tempted to wrong doing, and character and honesty went, and vice followed. Let others, at least, be thankful that though all for life has been lost, there are means by which they may hold of a higher hope, and find entrance where temptation to wrong does not exist, and where there is no evil from which to be delivered.

But public thanksgiving includes the idea, as the Proclamation suggests, of public religious exercises, that "we may come into His presence with thanksgiving," and so a portion of the day, at least, is to be employed in special acts of public devotion.

But our thanksgiving, to be effective, is to be gratifying, must be general. We must know that all give thanks, and to see that, we must aid in the supply of causes; though all should be thankful for what they have, yet will chilling want nip the bud of gratitude, and the heart, half open to thankfulness, is closed again by physical deprivations.

Against this, the truly thankful will provide. They will inquire out the wants of the poor; they will make inquiry for the afflicted; and before they make their own table a place of thanksgiving, they will give of their bread to the hungry, and of their garments to those that are naked, so that they will create a wide circle of thanksgiving mortals.

The sound of praise, or the small still voice of gratitude will go up from the sordid retreat of poverty, and include benediction upon the Almoner of Heaven's bounty.

The family will assemble round the hearth, and the table of the head of the family. Children and grand children come up to the festivity; and this requires preparation. In the course of the year, differences may have sprung up among the members, new relations may have caused new interests, and in pursuit of these, or from various attachments, portions may have become estranged, and a spirit of unkindness may have found place. Before, then, this can have ripened into seething hostility, the Thanksgiving occurs and the parties must meet; old associations are revived; the memory of childish enjoyment, together with the recollections of the parent's love and kindness; the memory of one of them gone upwards, and the thought that these bickerings, embittering them as human beings and Christians, will bring pain and mortification to the surviving patriarch of the tribe, and the seat vacant from unkindness, be more mortifying, more painful, on that day, than the closing up of the well supplied table upon the place that death had emptied, (for the sorrow that death brings to a family, is more mitigable than the pain that a life of unprovable bickering keeps alive.) All these things bring together the children of the house; and what, perhaps, even religion could not at once effect, love for, and gratitude to, the kind grey headed father will accomplish. Family wounds are difficult of cure, but when once the injured parties are brought together, they heal by the first intention. Cannot this be done in Pennsylvania?

Well, the cause of Thanksgiving considered, the sacrifice publicly made in the house of worship—means ample supplied to the destitute and suffering.

Another Penitentiary Fired.—On the 8th ultimo the Alabama penitentiary was set on fire by the convicts, by means of ropes saturated with spirits of turpentine placed in various parts of the establishment and slow matches applied thereto. The workshops were all consumed, but the walls were uninjured, and none of the convicts escaped.

An eagle measuring over eight feet from tip to tip of the wings, was shot in Washington county, in this State, a few days ago. The nails of its claws were two and a half inches in length. Once it was seen to pounce upon a lamb, which it carried away apparently without difficulty. It also was seen to pounce upon a deer and a large turkey cock. Cannot this be done in Pennsylvania?

Well, the cause of Thanksgiving considered, the sacrifice publicly made in the house of worship—means ample supplied to the destitute and suffering.

that they may lift up their hearts; and the family circle gathered in, branches of affection renewed, the heart warmed in the remembrance of past pleasures, of past services, the time hath arrived for a gathering at the board, which should be supplied in some way proportionate to the means, because the blessing is often rather upon the fragments taken up than upon the loaf spread out, and thanksgiving may be perpetuated a day or two, by a judicious distribution of the unearned meat, and the unlet pastry.

But the end is not yet. Children and youth demand their special care. Gravity has had its mode of expression; and piety has mingled in all the exercises of the day; as for the evening, joy and gladness shall be found therein; thanksgiving and the voice of melody.

LETTER TO MR. CLAY.

LANCASTER, Nov. 14, 1843.

Dear Sir:—A large majority of the Anti Masonic party of Pennsylvania admire your political character, and appreciate your public services. They think with you on those great leading measures of National policy which you have so long ably and successfully advocated.

I have been requested by several respectable gentlemen (members of the Anti-Masonic party) respectfully to ask you in what relation you stand to the Institution of Free Masonry.

I am, sir, with great respect,
Your obedient servant,
E. C. REIGART.

Hon. Henry Clay.

MR. CLAY'S ANSWER.

ASHLAND, Nov. 25th, 1843.

Dear Sir:—I have duly received your letter, requesting me, at the instance of several respectable gentlemen of the Anti-Masonic party in Pennsylvania, to state what are my existing relations to Free-Masonry.

I entertain great repugnance to appearing before the public at all, on any subject, and especially upon one, which according to my humble apprehension, is not necessarily connected with the administration of the General Government; but the respectful terms in which you have been pleased to address me, and the conscientious motives by which I presume you to be actuated, entitle you to a frank and full answer to the inquiry contained in your letter; and I now have the pleasure of accordingly transmitting such an answer.

I became a Mason in early life, from youthful curiosity and a social disposition. But I never had any taste for, or was much skilled in the mysteries of the Order. All the professed objects of the Institution as developed to me (and I know no other) were charitable and benevolent. I never did contract, and never would have contracted any obligations whatever incompatible with my duty to my country or to society. I have always regarded the Constitution and Laws of the land as Supreme, and my obligations and duties to my country as paramount to all other earthly obligations and duties.

Official evidence of my retirement from the Lodge upwards of nineteen years ago, has been published; and I have not since been a member of any lodge, nor held any office, place or appointment of any kind in the Institution. Nor do I believe that I could, upon my own knowledge or recollection of its rites and ceremonies, obtain admission, at this time, in any Lodge of any degree whatever. I never in my life voted for, or supported any man, for any civil or military or other appointment under Government because he was a Mason; nor against any man because he was not a Mason. In 1825 I voted for Mr. Adams as President of the United States, although, as I have understood, he was not a Mason; and against General Andrew Jackson, notwithstanding he was a distinguished member of that Order; but it is proper to state that I was not at all influenced by that fact. Among my most determined political opponents in Kentucky are Masons, who now or lately held, according to the newspapers, eminent stations in the Lodge.

Such is a faithful account of my relations to Masonry, an institution which has comprised some of the most eminent men of our country, dead and living. I presume that the experience of many men has been, like my own, that, as we advance in life, we cease to take any interest in attending such institutions.

In the sentiments of love of country, of obedience to its laws, of acknowledgment of their paramount obligation, and of devotion to our Free Institutions, by which all ought to be, and I understand Anti-Masons are animated, I most heartily and cordially concur.

With great respect,
Your obedient servant,
H. CLAY.

E. C. REIGART, Esq.

Another Penitentiary Fired.—On the 8th ultimo the Alabama penitentiary was set on fire by the convicts, by means of ropes saturated with spirits of turpentine placed in various parts of the establishment and slow matches applied thereto. The workshops were all consumed, but the walls were uninjured, and none of the convicts escaped.

An eagle measuring over eight feet from tip to tip of the wings, was shot in Washington county, in this State, a few days ago. The nails of its claws were two and a half inches in length. Once it was seen to pounce upon a lamb, which it carried away apparently without difficulty. It also was seen to pounce upon a deer and a large turkey cock. Cannot this be done in Pennsylvania?

Well, the cause of Thanksgiving considered, the sacrifice publicly made in the house of worship—means ample supplied to the destitute and suffering.

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THANKSGIVING DAY.

PENNSYLVANIA, 68.
In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, by DAVID H. PORTER, Governor of the said Commonwealth.

A PROCLAMATION.
We, the dependent creatures, should acknowledge with Thanksgiving, the favors conferred upon us by our beneficent Creator, and that with due humility we should appreciate the continuance of his blessings.

It is therefore, no less from a conviction of its propriety, than in accordance with the expressed wishes of a large portion of my fellow citizens, do I issue this Proclamation, recommending that Thursday the 21st day of December next, be set apart by the people of this Commonwealth for Prayer, Praise and Thanksgiving to Almighty God. That they abstain, on that day, from their worldly occupations, and unite in devout expressions of gratitude to the Giver of all good for the blessings of peace, the general prevalence of health, fruitful seasons, the enjoyment of civil and religious liberty, and above all, for the blessings of salvation so richly vouchsafed to us; and that they humbly beseech him, that he continue these mercies towards us; that our land may yield us her fruits of increase; that a sacred regard for our responsibilities, individual and public, may be cherished, and by his blessing, all our obligations faithfully discharged; that vice and wickedness may be restrained, and every social and moral virtue promoted; and that he inspire us with the due sense of gratitude to himself as the source from whence all these blessings are derived.

Given under my hand and the great Seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this second day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, and of the Commonwealth the sixty-eighth.
By the Governor,
CHAS. MCLURE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

In pursuance of an order of Orphans' Court of Adams county, will be exposed to Public Sale, on Thursday the 21st of December inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M. on the premises.

A FARM.
late the Estate of JACOB LAWRENCE, deceased, situated in Mount Pleasant township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Daniel Kohler, James Lockhart and others, on the road from Huntersdown in Hanover, one mile from Sneringer's mill, and two from Conowago Chapel, containing

75 ACRES,
more or less, under good fence. The improvements are a good

Dwelling-House,
good Log-Barn, with Sheds all round; a Corn-crib, Wagon-shed; well with a pump in it, near the Kitchen door; two young Orchards with choice Fruit. There are about 20 Acres of good Timberland. The Farm is well watered with never failing water.

Any person desirous of viewing the property, will be shown the same by George Lawrence, living thereon. Attendance given and terms made known on day of sale by

JOSEPH SMITH, Adm'r.
By the Court,
D. C. BRINKHOFF, Clerk,
Dec. 4.

If the above property is not sold on said day it will be RENTED.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

BANK OF GETTYSBURG, Sept. 20, 1843
The following REAL ESTATE is offered at Private Sale.

No. 1. A Tract of Land, in Mount Pleasant township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Robert Young, Jacob Chappell and others, on which are erected a

Stone Dwelling-House,
Stone Spring house and Frame Barn, containing about 151 Acres, neat measure.

No. 2. A Tract of Land, adjoining the above described Tract, containing about 26 Acres, under fence—occupied by John Rummel.

No. 3. A Tract of Land, in Straban township, adjoining lands of Daniel Comfort and others—occupied by Emanuel Kemper, containing 187 Acres, more or less, on which are erected a

Frame Dwelling-house,
and Frame Barn.

No. 4. A Lot, containing 2 Acres, more or less, in Baltimore street in the Borough of Gettysburg, on which are erected a two-story

Brick House,
and Frame Back Building, Ice and Bath-houses, and a small Frame Barn, with a Hydrant of Spring water at the Kitchen door—at present occupied by Henry Forry.

Terms will be made known on application to the subscriber.
J. B. M'PHERSON, Cash'r.
Oct. 2

PNEUMONIA Or Cough Balsam.

This preparation has proved itself to be of very great efficacy in the cure of obstinate Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Suffering of Blood, and other Puerile affections; and the proprietors feel warranted in recommending it as a safe and useful medicine, and are prepared to show certificates of its indisputable authority, in testimony of its value.
Prepared by B. A. Fahnestock & Co. Pittsburg, and for sale by S. H. RUEHLER, Dec. 4.

LOOK HERE!

S. S. LINN.

(FAIRFIELD).
HAS determined to quit the Credit system in his business, and therefore is enabled to sell Goods at much less price than he could otherwise do. He now offers to the public an assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
Hardware, Queensware, &c.

For CASH, on such terms as cannot but be an inducement for all who desire articles of this kind to call upon him. He will sell low for Cash, and Cash only!

He takes this opportunity, also, to request those who are indebted to him for Goods purchased, to come forward and settle the same without delay.
Dec. 4.

REGISTERS' NOTICES.

Notice is hereby Given,
TO all Legatees and other persons concerned, that the ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNTS of the deceased persons hereinafter mentioned will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Adams County, for confirmation and allowance, on Tuesday the 2d day of January next, viz:

The account of John Stacksager, Administrator of the Estate of Joseph Stacksager, deceased.
The second account of Henry Walter, acting Executor of the last will and testament of Adam Walter, deceased.

The account of David Boeserman, Executor of the last will and testament of Mary Boeserman, deceased.
WM. KING, Register.
Register's Office Gettysburg, Dec. 4, 1843.

WM. H. MILLER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WILL regularly attend the Courts of Adams County, and all business entrusted to his care in either Adams or Cumberland Counties, will meet with prompt attention.
Office in Catholic Park Main street—second door from the Public Square.
Dec. 4.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.
THE subscribers have associated themselves as partners in the practice of the law, and may be at all times consulted at their Office in York street, one door west of the bank, and adjoining the Prothonotary's Office.
JAMES CODDER,
WM. M'SHERRY.
May 8.

Doctor C. Ehrmann,
HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,
Office in Chambersburg street, next door to Mr. C. Weaver's Confectionery; also two doors east of Mr. J. A. Thompson's Stage Office, in Gettysburg.

TENDERS his professional services to the citizens of this place, and the public generally, and more especially to those who are suffering from Chronic Diseases, and respectfully informs them, that he professes to cure all kinds of ACUTE AND CHRONIC DISEASES, which are in their nature curable, in a perfect, easy and mild manner. The medicine is administered internally, is pleasant to the taste, and easily taken. His charges will be moderate.

He will visit patients when called upon, at their respective places of residence, in this place or its vicinity.
Medical consultations can be had daily until 6 o'clock, P. M. unless absent on professional duties.
Gettysburg, Oct. 9.

NOTICE.

LETTERS Testamentary on the Estate of GEORGE BEARD, late of Liberty township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber—they hereby give notice to those indebted to said Estate to call and settle the same; and those who have claims to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.
SAMUEL BEARD.
Dec. 4.

NOTICE.

LETTERS Testamentary on the Estate of JOHN WEAGLY, late of Liberty township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers—they hereby give notice to those indebted to said Estate to call and settle the same, and those who have claims to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.
WM. P. WEAGLY,
JACOB WEAGLY,
GEORGE F. WEAGLY.
Oct. 30.

The first named Executor resides in Wayneburg, Franklin county; the two last in Hamiltonburg township, Adams county.

Cough Lozenges.

THESE Lozenges are a judicious combination of our most valuable expectorant, diaphoretic, demulcent, anodyne, and laxative remedies, which have long been in daily use, by our best physicians, in the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, etc. but which have generally been given in the form of powders, syrups or tinctures.

They are not offered to the public as a new discovery, but as an old and well established remedy in a more convenient and pleasant form. Price 25 cents.
Prepared by B. A. Fahnestock & Co. Pittsburg, and for sale by S. H. RUEHLER, June 5.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

In pursuance of an Order of Orphans' Court of Adams county, will be offered for sale, on Monday the 25th day of December inst., at 1 o'clock, P. M. on the premises.

A FARM,
late the Estate of FREDERICK BEARD, deceased, consisting about

150 ACRES,
more or less, situate in Liberty township, Adams county, adjoining lands of John M'Intire and Samuel Beard, situate on the Philadelphia leading from Baltimore to Wayneburg, five miles from the former place. The improvements are a

two-story
STONE DWELLING HOUSE,
a History LOG DWELLING HOUSE,
one Bank Barn, Frame Stable, and SAW-MILL, and a valuable Orchard.
—ALSO—

At the same time and place,
A Tract of Mountain Land,
of heavy valuable Timber, situate in the same township, and adjoining the above Tract, containing

246 ACRES,
with the usual allowances on which are erected a 1 1/2 story
Log Dwelling-House,
and Log Stable.

This Tract will be sold entire, or in Lots of 50 Acres each to suit purchasers.
—ALSO—
At the same time and place,
A LOT OF GROUND,
adjoining the first named Tract, containing about

99 ACRES,
on which there are erected a
Dwelling-House,
and Stable.

Assurances will be given, and the terms made known by
JAMES WILSON,
Adm'r de bonis non.
By the Court,
D. C. BRINKHOFF, Clerk,
Dec. 4.

If the above property is not sold on said day it will be RENTED for one year.

STRAY STEER.

CAME to the farm of the subscriber, in Huntington township, Adams county, sometime in the month of October—
RED & WHITE
SILVER
probably two years old. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.
TEMPLETON BRANDON.
Dec. 4.

STRAY HEIFER.

CAME to the farm of the subscriber, in Liberty township, Adams county, about the 1st of July last—
A Dun Heifer,
white face; 4th in the right hind quarter; about 18 months old. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.
JOHN EIKER.
Nov. 27.

PHILADELPHIA TYPE FOUNDRY.

Greatly Reduced Prices!
JOHNSON, (successor to JOHNSON and SMITH) in announcing to his friends and Printers generally, that he has purchased the interest of his late partner in the Foundry, desires to inform them that he has recently made large additions to his assortment of
Book, Job and Ornamental Letter,
and that he will continue to add every description of Type which the improvement in the art may suggest and that the wants of the trade may require. His assortment comprises a greater variety than any other Foundry in the United States, and he has reduced his prices nearly 20 per cent. lower than heretofore.

Printing Houses, Churches, Taverns, Banks, and every article used in a Printing Office, constantly on hand. Estimates will be furnished in detail for Book, Newspaper and Job Offices, on stating the style and quantity of work to be done, and Specimen Books will be forwarded to persons desirous of making out orders.
Nov. 27.

COAL! COAL!!

THE subscriber is now receiving and prepared to supply his former customers and friends generally, with
ANTHRACITE COAL
From the celebrated 'LEE, SMITH and HALLENBACK' mines of Wyoming,
MAMMOTH VEIN & PANTHER HEAD,
Of Pine Grove & Shamokin from Sunbury
FLAMEBURNERS are invited to call, for they can at all times be furnished with Coal from the different mines enumerated above,
on as good terms as can be had at any other place.

From the Karlsruhe Vein, Superior to BLACKSMITHS, is constantly on hand, and will be sold CHEAP.
Remember the old established Coal Yard, adjoining the Rail Road in North Beaver Street.
GEORGE S. MORRIS.
York, Aug. 7.

\$10,000 REWARD.

Reuben H. Houghlen's Improvement on the FRANKLIN LOOKING STOVE,

consisting in
The arrangement of the turning grate for changing the position of the fire in combination with the vertical plate and damper for changing the draft.

THE subscriber, having purchased the sole right of making and vending the above Stove in the County of Adams, takes this method of informing the public, that he has now in process of construction a number of them, to which their attention is invited. He can at all times be found either at his Plough manufactory, east end of York street, or at Kurtz's Hotel, Gettysburg, Pa.

This Stove requires only to be known to become a universal favorite and acknowledged to be superior to any Cooking Stove now in use.

It economizes fuel and labor to a degree entirely unprecedented, and it performs its work in the most satisfactory manner. Its perfect and complete adaptation to all the purposes for which a Cooking Stove can be used, can hardly fail to introduce it into every kitchen, in which economy is studied, and good and expeditious cooking is desired.

At one and the same time, baking, boiling, roasting, steaming, &c. may be going on.

The undersigned deems it unnecessary to append a long string of recommendations, as he is confident the article will best recommend itself. Those desiring to purchase may have a stove put up, and if after a fair trial, they do not approve of it, or find it truly to answer the description, it will be removed without charge.

The great saving of fuel, which is one of the many good qualities of this Stove, is effected by the double use that is made of the air first heated in the fire chamber, after leaving the fire chamber it circulates through one half of the departments in the Stove, and after performing these functions it is returned to the hot plates in immediate contact with the fire through which it passes, and its heat is again renewed, when it passes to the remaining portions of the Stove. This Stove will occupy about the same space as an ordinary ten plate Stove. The distance from the chamber (directly) to the pipe hole is about 20 inches—the air heated in the fire chamber however travels 8 feet before it escapes by that vent.

The price is \$35, which is a very great consideration, when the exorbitant price of \$55 is demanded for an inferior article now vending in this county.

The public will be best able to judge of the comparative merits of this and other ways, or any other Stove by a fair trial. Its superiority will then only be rendered manifest. The subscriber invites such a trial, and challenges competition.
WILLIAM B. SEYLAH.
Nov. 27.

WISTAR'S BALSAM.

Affections of the Liver, Asthma, Bronchitis, Pains or Weakness of the Breast or Lungs, Chronic Coughs, Pleurisy, Hemorrhage of the Lungs, and all affections of the Pulmonary Organs.

NATURE'S OWN PRESCRIPTION.
A compound Balsamic preparation of the Prunus Virginiana or Wild Cherry Bark, combined with the extract of Yarrow, prepared by a new chemical process, approved and recommended by the most distinguished physicians, and universally acknowledged the most valuable medicine ever discovered.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The public should bear in mind that it is Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry that performs those remarkable cures which are published in every part of the country, and not the articles of similar name that are occasionally puffed into temporary notice. These may be good—but we know nothing about them.

Let every man, woman and child read the following, and if it does not satisfy as to the great virtues of this medicine, let them go to 125 Fulton street, and see the original, with numerous other testimonials of like character.

WATKINSVILLE, N. Y. Sept. 15, 1843.
DEAR SIR—Lowie it to the afflicted to inform you that in January last I was attacked by a very violent cold, caused by working in the water, which settled on my lungs. It was accompanied by a very severe pain in my breast and sides, and also a distressing cough. I labored in attendance all the best medical aid in our village. But after exhausting their skill to no avail, they pronounced my disease a confirmed consumption; and they one and all gave me up to die. After much persuasion, I got the consent of my Physician to use the Balsam of Wild Cherry, prepared by Dr. Wistar. I purchased of the Agent in our place one bottle, before using half of which I began to gain strength, and it was very evident my cough was better and my symptoms in every way improving. I have now used three bottles, and am restored to perfect health. This result is alone owing to the use of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, and I take this method of giving you the information, partly to pay the debt of gratitude I owe you, and partly that others similarly afflicted may know where to apply for relief.

Very truly yours,
JAMES SAGE.
Mr. PALMER, Druggist, under date of Waterville, Sept. 24, 1843, writes—The statement given you by Mr. James Sage is well known to be true by the whole community. It certainly was a most remarkable cure. The sale of the Balsam is very good, and success in cures is rapidly increasing.

Yours, respectfully,
D. D. PALMER.
Let the afflicted call and see our certificates. They prove conclusively that we can be cured if they get the right medicine. We are and get Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. Beware of imitations.

The above excellent medicine is for sale in Gettysburg, at the Drug and Book Store of SAMUEL H. RUEHLER.
Dec. 4.

STOVES! STOVES!

ON hand and for sale by the subscriber,
550 STOVES,
among which are all kinds of COOK STOVES all of which will be sold at prices to suit the time.

GEORGE ARNOLD.
Gettysburg, Sept. 11.

ATTENTION, FARMERS!

Superior Cook Stove.

THE attention of the public is respectfully called to S. BENTZ'S FARMER'S COOK STOVE as an article superior to any yet offered to the public for cooking purposes.

It was got up expressly to answer the wants of the Farmer, and will not fail to please all who may require a good sized COOK STOVE. One of the many advantages possessed by this Stove is that water, apple butter, clothing, &c. can be boiled in a large copper kettle, at the same time whilst cooking is doing for 20 or 30 persons. It is decidedly superior for baking, the heat being completely under the control of the cook who can apply it to the bottom as well as at the top of the oven, and turn back with perfect regularity. It is unnecessary to give any further detail of its advantages. Please refer to the subjoined certificate from Wm. P. Elliott, Esq. Patent Agent, Washington City. Many testimonials equally flattering could be furnished, but this may suffice.

Those who want a superior Cook Stove, will do well to try this article. They are warranted or no sale.

S. BENTZ.
Boonsboro, Md. May 10, 1843.

WASHINGTON May 9, 1843.
To SAMUEL BENTZ, Esq.
Dear Sir—I have tried the Cooking Stove that you sent me and am well pleased with its performance. My expectations are more than realized. I believe it will perform more Cooking in less time, and with less fuel, than any of the various Cooking Stoves that I have tried during twenty five years connection with the Patent Office. Its merits need only be more generally known to insure its fame throughout the country. I am at length satisfied in the culinary department of my domestic establishment, for which I acknowledge myself indebted to your genius and enterprise.

I remain, very respectfully, yours, &c.
WM. P. ELLIOT, Patent Agent.

I THIS DAY APPOINT J. D. PAXTON & CO. my Agents for the State of Pennsylvania, and for the sale of Territory and otherwise of my Cook Stove. SAMUEL BENTZ.
Sept. 17, 1843.

Farmers and Others,
are respectfully informed that the undersigned have now on hand, and are manufacturing the above Stoves, so that they are now prepared to fill all orders with which they may be favored, upon the shortest notice.

J. D. PAXTON & CO.
Caledonia, Franklin Co. Nov. 6, 1843.

Protection against loss BY FIRE.

THE CUMBERLAND VALLEY MUTUAL PROTECTION COMPANY, being incorporated by an act of the Legislature of the present session, and fully organized and in operation under the direction of the following board of Managers, viz: Thomas C. Miller, C. P. Cummins, John Moore, David W. McCullough, James Wesley, George Martin, William Moore, Samuel Galbraith, James Greason, Thomas Paxton, William Baer, Joseph Culver and A. G. Miller, call the attention of the inhabitants of Cumberland Valley to the cheapness of their rates, and the many advantages which this kind of insurance has over any other.

1st. Every person insured becomes a member of the company and takes part in the choice of officers and the direction of its concerns.

2d. For insurance no more is demanded than is necessary to meet the expenses of the Company, and indemnity against losses which may happen.

3d. The inconvenience of frequent renewals is avoided by insuring for a term of five years.

4th. Any person applying for insurance must give his premium note for the cheapest class at the rate of five per centum, which will be \$50 on the \$1000 for which he will have to pay \$250 in five years, and \$150 for survey and policy, and no more unless loss be sustained to a greater amount than the funds on hand will cover, and then no more will be required than a pro rata share.

These rates are much cheaper than those of other companies, except such as are incorporated on the same principles.

Insurance is effected in the following manner: A person applying for insurance for property of the cheapest class of risk for \$1000 will be charged 5 per centum for five years, a note amounting to \$50 must be given by him, on which he will be required to pay 5 per cent \$2.50, and \$1.50 for survey and policy, and will have no more required of him unless losses occur and the funds on hand are not sufficient to meet them.

Agents will be appointed as soon as possible in different places to attend to insurances, and any persons wishing immediately to apply can do so by signifying their wish to the officers of the company.

CHAS P CUMMINS, Pres.
A. G. MILLER, Sec'y.
July 10, 1843.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S Liquid Opodeldoc.

IN all those diseases for which the common Opodeldoc is usually applied, this is recommended as an incomparably superior preparation. Its fluid form renders it a convenient application to many parts of the body where the solid Opodeldoc could not be used with the same facility. It is also much more penetrating, and its action more immediate. For sale at the Drug Store of S. H. RUEHLER.

June 5.

Harrisburg Journals.

The Pennsylvania Intelligencer, at Harrisburg, will be published twice a week during the session of the Legislature, at the low price of \$2 for the session or \$3 for the year, payable in advance.

The publishers of the "Democratic Union," at Harrisburg, propose to issue their paper daily during the approaching session of the Legislature, at \$2. They will also publish a semi-weekly paper during the sitting of the Legislature, at \$2 for the session, Nov. 20.

GENUINE ORIGINAL.

Nerve and Bone Liniment.
THE use of this penetrating fluid has been attended with unparalleled success in all the disorders of Horses, which require an external application, such as forks, chafes or galls, cuts, sprains, film in the eye, scratches, cracked heels, strains of the shoulders, stifles, houghs, knee, whirlbone, fetlock, and of the pastern and coffin joints, &c. &c. The Nerve and Bone Liniment was at first only intended for the Diseases of Horses, but its superior efficacy in the cure of their disorders has occasioned its use for some of the ills humanity is heir to, such as burns, scalds, weakness, or stiffness of the joints, swelling of the glands of the Throat, Inflammatory rheumatism, &c.

For sale at the Drug Store of S. H. RUEHLER.
June 5.

Persian Pills.

It is now a settled point with all who have used the Vegetable Persian Pills, that they are pre-eminently the best and most efficacious Family Medicine that has yet been used in America. If every family could be so acquainted with their sovereign power over disease, they would keep them and be prepared with a sure remedy to apply on the first appearance of disease, and then how much distress would be avoided and money saved, as well as lives of thousands who are hurried out of time by neglecting disease in its first stages, or by not being in possession of a remedy which they can place dependence on. All who wish to guard against sickness, should use the Persian Pills freely, when needed; no injury can ensue, if used from youth to old age, when taken according to the directions. Price 50 cents, small boxes 25 cents. For sale by S. H. RUEHLER & S. S. Forney, Gettysburg, Wm. Johnston, Fairfie d, J. M'Millan, South Mountain.

July 17.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S Anti-Bilious Pills.

These Cathartic compound combines all the best of bulk with efficiency, and comparative mildness of purgative action, and having a peculiar tendency to the biliary organs, is extremely valuable in this country, in which bilious fevers and other complaints attended with congestion of the liver so much abound. They have now been in use 16 years, and experience has proved them to be a valuable and efficient remedy. All complaints in which a cathartic is indicated. They are especially adapted for a family Cathartic, and for this purpose are not surpassed by any other pill in use. Price 25 cents for a box containing 10 pills.

For Sale at the Drug Store of S. H. RUEHLER.
June 5.

HEBREW PLASTER.

Thus recipe, obtained of an old Jew, by a traveller in the Eastern countries, bids fair to be of immense value to the Western world. Since this Plaster has been introduced into America, every other plaster, salve, ointment, or liniment has been discontinued, by all who have had an opportunity of testing the superior medical virtues of the Jew David's or Hebrew Plaster. Truth, though simple, is powerful, and will prevail with an enlightened community over all the puffing and fictitious affidavits with which the world is flooded. The sterling worth of this plaster is appreciated, and its use sanctioned by the highest classes of society. One simultaneous burst of approbation arises from the thousands who have used it, which shows that when a remedy possesses highly intrinsic merits like this, it does not fail of receiving the patronage of the intelligent public. For sale by S. H. RUEHLER & S. S. Forney, Gettysburg, Wm. Johnston, Fairfie d, J. M'Millan, S. Mountain.

July 17.

Cure for Worms.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE has been in use over 15 years, and is now considered the only safe and efficient remedy for expelling worms from the system. In this city its success has been astonishing—scarcely an instance in which there has been a failure, even when worms was the cause. I can refer to a gentleman of the highest respectability, who had expended one hundred and fifty dollars in medical fees for a daughter, without any apparent benefit. He was induced to use this medicine, and he tells me he was actually alarmed at the quantity of worms voided; after using two bottles, she was enabled to go to school, and is now enjoying good health.

Be cautious of a spurious Vermifuge, put up the same style as Fahnestock's, which is attempted to be sold as his. Price 25 cents. C. C. BRISTOL, Buffalo.

From the Pastor of the German Lutheran Church in Buffalo, and others:
We certify that we have used Fahnestock's Vermifuge from all parts of the country can be seen and the genuine article procured at the Drug Store of S. H. RUEHLER.
June 5.

BLANKS

of all kinds for Sale at this Office.

June 5.



ADAMS SENTINEL.
GETTYSBURG, Pa. Dec. 18, 1843.

We are requested to state, that there will be services in the Presbyterian Church at Hunterstown, on Thanksgiving-day, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon; and on the evening of that day, in the Presbyterian Church in Gettysburg.

Daniel M. Smyser, Esq. will deliver an Address before the "Berlin Improvement Society," on Thursday evening the 28th inst. being the seventh anniversary of the Society.

In Luck.—Our neighbor, GLOSSBRENNER, of the York Gazette, has been appointed an Assistant Clerk of the House of Representatives, at Washington, at a salary of \$1500 a year.

Mr. Adams, on Wednesday last, asked to be excused from serving as Chairman of the Committee on Manufactures, on account of his health. He was excused.

Senator M. Roberts.
On Wednesday, in Senate, Mr. Green, of

Illinois, announced the death of Samuel M. Roberts, Senator from that State, who died in March last. The usual marks of respect were voted, and the Senate adjourned. It was also announced in the House of Representatives, and that body also adjourned.

Members elected by General Ticket.

On Wednesday last, in the House of Representatives, Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, moved that the Committee on Elections be instructed to inquire into the manner of the election of the members from New Hampshire, Georgia, Missouri and Mississippi, and to report to the House whether they have been elected according to the law and the Constitution, and whether they have a right to retain their seats.

This raised "a hornet's nest," and a debate commenced, which occupied the time of the House until its close.

Steamboat Explosion.

On Thursday morning week, about 1 o'clock, the steamer "Warren," while lying at Freeport, up the Allegheny from Pittsburgh, collapsed the starboard flue of its boiler, and out of 18 or 20 on board, twelve were very badly scalded, and some of them it is thought, will not recover.

Horn.
This criminal is not to be executed until the 12th of January, the Governor having allowed him three weeks longer than at first intended.

St. Domingo.—The Senate of Hayti have framed a Constitution for the government of that country, very similar to that of the United States. It has not yet been submitted to the people.

The Submission of Calhoun to Van Buren.—The various elements of Locofocoism at Washington, have been completely amalgamated under the influence of Van Burenism. It was expected that, after the abuse and vilification of the Globe, Richmond Enquirer, and other organs of the old Hunker school, the friends of Mr. Calhoun would have taken a bold and manly stand, and demanded their fair share in the organization of the House, or else not lend their influence to swell the triumph of Van Buren. But, as a correspondent of Mr. Ritchie says, they went into caucus "and behaved well." Good boys—they obeyed order, behaved pretty, stooped their necks to the Van Buren collar, and fitted their links to the harness, as if they had been broken to it. They gave up every important office—Speaker, Printer, Clerk, Sergeant-at-Arms, Door-keepers, and all, and are to receive in return for their good behavior, a few heads of Committees, which the Van Burenites would, under any circumstances, have thanked them to take, as their duties would be extremely perplexing to northern men who stand on northern principles before the people, but court the political aid of the South on a different set of principles.

For months past, the Calhoun organs have been protesting against the unfair influences of Van Buren; and have prophesied disaster and defeat as attendant on every new move in his favor, but the "little Magician" sends his leaders to Washington, the word is given "fall into line!" The honors of the party are taken from them and they say not a word! The friends of the man they despise argue from their silent acquiescence, that Mr. Calhoun is about to withdraw from the field, and yet they are meek and submissive! Magnanimous, patient, docile and pretty behaved Calhounites! Your names are synonymous with firmness.—Forum.

A new paper is about to be started in Harrisburg called the "Clay Bugle." Though it calls the "40 Coons to arms under the Clay banner," we predict it will have to "change its time" and sound a retreat ere the close of '44.—Pittsburgh Pioneer.

We shall reply to the above by referring, an incident that will not be new to our readers. During our revolutionary struggle, by some mischance or other, it happened that a staunch Whig musician attached to a group of boys, was surrounded and taken prisoner. When brought to the enemy's camp, considerable curiosity was manifested as to his musical abilities; after playing a number of American airs for the gratification of his captors, he was requested to sound a retreat. "A retreat!" said Jonathan, shaking his head—We were ordered to play them out of our ears on our side of the line!"—Harris Intell.

Mr. Burnett.

But little business was done in the Senate on Thursday; and the proceedings in the House of Representatives were limited to an eulogy pronounced by JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, in announcing the death of BURKE BURNELL, a member of the House, who died in June last. "The House listened with the most earnest and undivided attention," Mr. Adams spoke with great firmness & fervor, and his words, notwithstanding his physical infirmities, flowed with the clearness and purity of a mountain spring.

The usual resolutions of respect to the memory of the deceased were then adopted, and the House adjourned.

The three deaths we mention in our paper to-day, (Linn, M'Roberts, and Burnett), are all that are to be announced.

MELANCHOLY.—A young man, named William Wood, went into the house of his uncle at New Market, Frederick county, on the 6th inst. and was standing, at the stove, playing with one of the children, when a negro girl, aged about 16 years, went to the cupboard to get something for the child, and seeing a pistol lying on the top shelf took it down, and said "suppose I shoot you," and leveling her arm at the time, not knowing that the pistol was loaded, discharged the load through the top part of Mr. Wood's head, passing through the skull about an inch. He lingered until the Tuesday following, when he died.

Another Great Loss.—The New York correspondent of the U. S. Gazette, under date of Monday afternoon, says:—"A good deal of excitement has been created in Wall street to-day, by the loss of one of the trunks containing a large amount of money, and other valuables, brought by Pomeroy's Express from Buffalo, Albany, &c. It appears that their travelling agent came to the office in Wall street this morning, and said he had left the trunk in charge of the Captain and immediately took charge of the outward train and departed by the Housatonic Railroad route. Upon application being made to the Captain, he denies all knowledge of the trunk, and the whole affair is involved in mystery. No suspicion is attached to Pomeroy's Agent, as he went off unexpectantly to himself."

Disgraceful Occurrence.—A girl about sixteen years of age, was killed at Kingland's paper mill, near Belleville, on Tuesday last, says the Newark (N. J.) Eagle. It appears that her mother, a Mrs. Stager, was employed in the mill, and the girl was amusing herself around the large shaft, when her clothes caught in some of the machinery and forced her into a position which severed both her legs from her body. She lingered a short time in the most excruciating agony, and then died. Her mother ran to her relief, but in her fruitless endeavors to rescue her child, was so injured herself, that she is not expected to recover.

Boston Municipal Election.—The election for Mayor and Council took place in Boston on Monday. It resulted in the re-election of Martin Brimmer (Whig) to the mayoralty by a majority of 2,500. All the new aldermen are Whigs, and a large majority of the Common Council and other city officers.

POLITICAL CONVENTION.—The Whigs of North Carolina held a convention at Raleigh, on the 7th inst. The Hon. William Graham, late a member of Congress, was nominated as the candidate for Governor. Resolutions nominating Mr. Clay for President, were unanimously passed, no nomination was made for the Vice Presidency.

Wolves.—These animals, it is said, have greatly increased in New Brunswick and the upper settlements in Maine within a few years; but their well known sagacity in avoiding all manner of traps is at length about to be overcome by use of a newly discovered poison, of which they greedily eat, and which causes instant death.

New County.—A writer in the Columbia Protector strongly urges the formation of a new county out of parts of Lancaster and York counties bordering on the Susquehanna. Its limits would embrace the towns of Columbia, Marietta, Maytown, Bainbridge, Falmouth, York Haven, New Holland, (York county) Liverpool, Weighville, Safe Harbor, Washington and Mount Pleasant; the townships or parts of townships, included in these limits, are Martic, Conestoga, Manor, West Hempfield, Rapho and Donegal, in Lancaster county, and East Manchester, Hellam, Windsor, Chanceford and Lower Chanceford, in York county. The new county will have from 25 to 30,000 inhabitants.

Indiana.—The Legislature of Indiana assembled on the 4th inst. Andrew J. Robinson was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives, and William Otto principal clerk of the Senate. The latter gentleman is a Whig, and was elected by a majority of two votes on the tenth ballot.

We learn by the Message of Governor Bigger that the public debt of the State amounts to about fifteen millions of dollars, upon which no interest has been paid since 1841, except upon that portion of it borrowed for the establishment of the State Bank.

A man named James F. Drake was convicted in New York last week of a burglary. He was sentenced to three months' confinement in the penitentiary.

The Hon. Richard M. Johnson has returned to his residence at the White Sulphur Springs, Scott county, Kentucky.

Extraordinary Change of Fortune.—A few days since a cabinman, in London, named Jones (who is called Black Bob), came into possession of nearly £30,000. The property has been in dispute for nearly 20 years. The party, who is stipulating for the oldest claimant in the case, is now 83 years of age.

We are authorized to say that the State of Kentucky has already provided for the January interest on her Bonds, by a deposit for the payment of the same, in the Bank of America, in New York. This is a commendable promptitude, and one which we hope to be able yet to chronicle of all the States of the Union. No wonder that Kentucky State Bonds should be sought for as a permanent investment, at prices above par.—There is no reason why it should not be so with every other State of the Union.—Forum.

A Hard Old Fellow.—The Congregationalist Journal, Concord, N.H. says that "Mr. Nathaniel Hardy, now living in Hudson, is 91 years of age—and though having seen three generations go down to their graves, he is yet a man of mental and physical activity—walks as erect, and during the past season labored more regularly in the field than many men of 80. Though a rare case, here is an illustration of the tendency of 'good habits'."

A Revolutionary Veteran.—Col. John M. Taylor died in Philadelphia, on Wednesday last, the 6th of December, at the advanced age of ninety-two years. His death, announced as usual in the newspapers, probably attracted as little notice as the many records of similar events. He deserves more than this, however. Though the latter years of Colonel Taylor were passed in the retirement of social life, in the prime of his manhood he rendered distinguished services to his country. At the siege of Quebec, in the year 1775, he discharged with faithfulness and activity the very arduous duties of Commissary of the American army under General Montgomery, during the whole period that army lay before Quebec. Colonel Taylor continued in the service and in the commissary department till the year 1779, always considered an upright man and a very meritorious officer. The unobtrusive character and retired habits of Colonel Taylor, after quitting public life, should not erase the memory of his services. His name should be recorded among those of the venerated ones to whose virtuous struggles and determined energies this country owes her independence.—Phila. Gaz.

Steam on the Pennsylvania Canal.—The Harrisburg Standard says that a Company of enterprising citizens of this State, are planning a line of Steam Canal Packet Boats on the Pennsylvania Canal, for the transportation of Passengers, and also that several new and convenient lines of Rail Road Cars, for the conveyance of Passengers, are being built for the Columbia and Harrisburg Rail Road—one line of Cars to be owned by Messrs. Colder, Peters, Rockfellow & Co., who at present own the Cars on the Harrisburg and Lancaster Rail Road—one other, under the management of David Miller, late of the Indian Queen Hotel, Philadelphia; and the third by Messrs. Bingham, Dock & Co. This last line, it is expected, will be connected with the Steam Packet Boats referred to.

National Institute.—The Hon. Caleb Cushing, our Minister to China, has forwarded to the National Institute, at Washington, a specimen of the rock of which the Pillars of Hercules consist. The letter accompanying the specimen says:—"Though it is, in a mineralogical point of view, but a common rock, namely, limestone, yet it is a peculiar variety of limestone, of a reddish hue, and a fine and compact formation, which is susceptible of polish, and is made into useful ornaments, and if not sufficiently interesting on this account, is abundantly so from the old historical fame and the present political importance of the site from which it is taken."

Mr. Cushing has also furnished the Institute with a long and very interesting account of the peculiar geology, mineralogy and physical character of the Maltese Islands. These Islands are three in number, namely, Malta, the largest; Gozo, the next in size; and the islet of Comino, interposed between Malta and Gozo. Altogether, they scarcely exceed in superficies an island of a hundred miles in circumference; and being of the same formation, population, and history, are commonly spoken of together by the name of Malta. Mr. Cushing says he has placed among his collections a specimen of the calcareous rock of Malta, for the use of the Institute.

The Troops in Ireland.—A London correspondent of the Baltimore Clipper says:—"The Government are concentrating a strong force in and near Ireland. About 25,000 effective troops, besides a large number of enrolled pensioners and police, are available for the national defence, and several infantry regiments and battalions of the guards are held in readiness at Liverpool and London, to proceed at an hour's notice. With the facilities afforded by steamboats and railroads there is very little chance in the present day of a successful rebellion in Ireland."

The British Debt.—The national debt of England at this time amounts to about £250,000,000. It is owing to about a million and a half of persons, holders of Government security for money in the funds.

Perseverance Rewarded.—The Cecil Whig states that the Hon. Samuel C. Sample, member of Congress elect from Indiana, stopped at Elkton, Md. a few days since, on his way to Washington. Mr. Sample is a native of Elkton, and left there for the West about 20 years ago. At the time of his removal, he was a mechanic, a carpenter, and a married man. He settled in Indiana, studied law, procured a number of years, was appointed a justice judge, and at the last election chosen a member of Congress.

Santa Ana.—Late advices from Mexico state that Santa Ana is gradually assuming the despotic power. By a decree of his own, he is to wear a tricolor sash over the left shoulder to the right of the waist, after the manner of the King of France. He also decrees his own right to change the ministry, and that the new Congress shall have no power to investigate his past acts during a certain period.

British Army and Navy.—A London correspondent of the Baltimore Clipper, states that a considerable augmentation of the British Navy, as well as of the army, has been resolved upon by the ministers of the Queen. According to some reports, 10,000 or even 20,000 additional men are likely to be added to the latter, and some few thousand to the former.

The Louisville Journal states that the great Theological Discussion between the Rev. Alexander Campbell and the Rev. N. L. Rice, which has been progressing at Lexington for the last three weeks, was brought to a close, on Saturday. It is pronounced on all hands to have been exceedingly able and learned. The debate is to be published, and will form an octavo volume of 800 pages.

Ohio.—The Legislature of this State convened at Columbus on Monday: the 4th instant. T. W. Bartley, dem., of Richmond, was chosen speaker of the Senate, receiving 19 votes to 14 for David Chambers, whig, of Muskingum, scattering 1. D. A. Roberts, of Knox, was chosen clerk, over Arnold Voss, of Fairfield. The House was organized by the choice of J. M. Gallagher, whig, of Clark county, as presiding officer. He received 38, and J. C. Clark, democrat, 29 votes. Charles Boreland, of Fairfield, was elected clerk. Mr. Hawkins gave notice that he would at an early period, introduce a bill for the repeal of the banking law of 1842 and '43.

Distresses of Moneyed Men.—They say that a Bank in New England, having twenty thousand dollars lying here which would not be wanted for a short period, sent down three directors to loan it to some way perfectly safe. The committee spent some time here and finally succeeded in getting satisfactory security, and interest at the rate of two and a half per cent. On returning home and making up their accounts it was found that the expense of the embassy a little exceeded the interest which would accrue upon the loan.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

A man by the name of Crossie has been arrested at Utica for the murder of his son and another lad. The two boys disappeared very mysteriously during the last summer and have not since been heard of. It is now rumored that Crossie man whipped his son to death, and the other boy being present, he made away with him that he might not tell the dreadful tale.

Crime in Canada.—The law seems to hang as loosely upon our monarchial neighbors, notwithstanding all their abuses of republican lawlessness, as it does upon the newest and least cultivated parts of the United States. The Montreal papers say that a man named Montgomery, against whom a Coroner's warrant was issued for the murder of his wife at Glenora, was allowed to embark quietly on board the Canada, during her passage through the Cornwall canal, and escape to the United States. The same journal adds that the laxity of justice in the rural districts has become a crying evil: numbers of offenders are suffered to escape through its being nobody's business to arrest them.

The editor says he knew an instance, not adding age, where a person was charged with a most infamous and clearly established crime, and was discharged by the Magistrate because there were no funds to send him to the nearest jail.—This, we apprehend, exhibits a state of things which never existed, and we trust never will exist, in any of the United States. Mob law is bad enough, but in law at all, or a lack of the moral courage, of energy and regard for justice necessary to enforce existing laws, it must be confessed, is quite as bad.

Postage in Russia.—Letters from St. Petersburg state that the Emperor Nicholas has announced his intention of reducing the rates of postage throughout his vast dominions, to the lowest modicum of charge, and to impose no higher postage on letters from any foreign country in Russia, than is imposed on the admission of Russian letters into that foreign country.

Newspaper Law.—In the case of a suit for fraud, the Georgia courts have decided that refusing to take a newspaper from the office, or going away and leaving it uncalled for, until all arrearages are paid is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

A Great Calf!—The Rev. Alvan Nash, of Chester, Georgia county, Ohio, a few days since, killed a calf, six and a half months old, which weighed 400 pounds.

A Greater Calf!—The Worcester (Mass.) Spy says that a calf, which was found on the farm of the Hon. Bezael Taft of Uxbridge, was slaughtered on the 18th ult., at the age of seven months and a few days, and weighed, when dressed, 417 pounds.

Samuel Boothby, of Duxton, Maine, considered the wealthiest man in that town, committed suicide Dec. 8, in consequence of some slight perplexity in business. He leaves a wife and five children.

What does Van Burenism Mean?

The New York Gazette (a Calhoun paper) thus answers the question:

"In respect of opinion, or principle, or any thing living and practical, it signifies no more than Mr. Gurnet's finger post, which a gentleman may turn round as easy as nothing to whichever of the four roads he pleases."

We learn from a slip from the Hagers town News, that on Tuesday night a building adjoining the post office, occupied by W. T. Aniba, as a cabinet maker's shop, A. Wentz as a tinner, and A. Campbell, whoemaker, was destroyed by fire. A confectionary establishment adjoining, owned by J. Furthman, was also burnt.

The Sandwich Islands.—During the last year, the additions to the Sandwich Island Churches, have amounted to 5,296, as appears by the Annual Report just received. The whole population of the islands is 100,000 of which 30,000 are now members of the churches.

The Atmospheric Railway.—The London Mechanics' Magazine, for October, 1843, says:—"Another trial of the atmospheric Railway, which is now nearly completed between Dublin and Dalkey, on the plan of Messrs. Clegg and Samuda, took place last week, when the results obtained, were even more surprising and satisfactory than before. We have seen a letter from a gentleman who was present, who states, that the speed attained, was fully sixty miles an hour, and that all the parts of the machinery, worked with great exactness. It would seem, as if we might now almost venture to pronounce the days of the steam railways numbered. A speed of a mile a minute is no great a stride beyond the present railway speed, as that was beyond the stage coach rate of twenty years ago."

A Flight of Locusts.—The following account of the dreadful ravages committed by locusts in the East Indies, is copied from papers received in England by the last overland mail from India:

"There has been a vast flight, or flight of locusts, which have, apparently, laid waste a belt of country, extending from the right bank of the Ganges across the Doab, and penetrating over the Jumna into Gwalior. They committed dreadful ravages in the districts of Pudukabad, Etawah, on both banks of the Jumna, and at Dholpore in the Gwalior State, and it was feared later accounts would show much more damage to have been committed. The following are the particulars:—On the 16th of September, about 5 P. M., they came over Futehghur, the principal city of the Pudukabad district, and in an hour's time they had stripped every vestige of cultivation, breaking down large branches of trees with their weight. From Etawah, a traveller going down the river Jumna, writes on the 17th, that the ravages committed have extended for miles. In passing over the boat, the noise is described as being like distant thunder. But a letter just received from Dholpore, states that the flight passed over it on the 14th, that it came from the eastward, and after remaining twenty-eight hours, took its departure in the same direction, so that there must have been more than one flight to have been at Etawah and at Futehghur simultaneously, distant nearly 100 miles. The destruction to the crops in that portion of the north-west provinces, through which in a month or two troops would be passing, is said to be enormous. The revenue of course must be given up, and taken in connexion with the state of affairs in the north-west, it must altogether be looked on as a most grievous calamity."

Marriage Extraordinary!—Married on Monday, the 4th inst. in the Jail of Columbia county, by William Kitchen, Esq. Mr. Jeremiah Yale, to Miss Sarah Ann Fox, all of Fishing creek township, Columbia county.

"I care not—I ask not—if guilt's in thy heart, I know that I love thee, whatever thou art!" The above couplet is, perhaps, as appropriate here, as in the case where it was originally employed. The bridegroom had just been sentenced, a few days previously, to 16 months' servitude in the Penitentiary, and is now on his journey thither. Such is the power of *Woman's Love.*—Harrisburg Sentinel.

The following admirable *Impromptu* was written by a true hearted Whig of this State, on witnessing the spirited movements all over the country, in favor of Mr. Clay!—Newbernian.

In ancient Pagan it is said,
That gazing on Minerva's head,
Would change the gazer, blood and bone,
Into a mass of solid stone.

Looking at Vindex's head, they say,
Turns the beholder all to Clay.

Bankruptcy in England exists to a far greater extent than in the United States. Firms have gone down within the last twelve months with an indebtedness of \$500,000,000.

INFLUENZA AND CONSUMPTION.—It is indeed a melancholy truth that thousands fall victims to Consumption every year from no other cause than neglected Colds; yet we find hundreds, nay thousands, who treat such complaints with the greatest indifference, and let them run on for weeks and even months, without thinking of the danger. At first you have what you consider a slight cough or cold, a you allow business, pleasure, or carelessness to prevent you from giving it any attention; it then settles upon your breast—you become hoarse, have pains in the side or chest, expectorate large quantities of matter, perhaps mixed with blood; a difficulty of breathing ensues, and then you find your own foolish neglect has brought on this complaint. If then, you value life or health, be warned in time, and don't come with your cold, or fast to any quick nostrum to cure you; but immediately procure a bottle or two of that famous remedy, Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, which is well known to be the most speedy cure ever known, as thousands will testify whose lives have been saved by it. For Influenza it is the very best Medicine in the world, as hundreds will testify. The above excellent medicine is for sale in Gettysburg, at the Drug & Book Store of S. H. BUEHLER.

Nova Scotia.—The British provinces on this continent seem to be very generally agitated by a still growing out of an effort to give the people more influence in their government. Free and liberal principles, the doctrine of Republican governments, are making steady progress among our neighbors and must lead ere long to important results. The introduction of a system of responsible government into Canada, has excited a strong desire to have the same course pursued in Nova Scotia; and the contest which has grown out of it has been so violent as to lead to a dissolution of Parliament by Lord Falkland, the Governor. The election about to be held turns mainly upon the question whether Nova Scotia shall have a Constitution similar to that of Canada, whether liberal or monarchical principles shall govern the councils of the Executive, or whether the Governor shall be supreme and his advisers entirely irresponsible. These are important matters to be agitated in the British provinces, and must lead to important results.—N. Y. Courier.

The Sherborne, Eng. Journal says there are now living in America, sixty-two unmarried ladies, and, awful to relate, only seventeen gentlemen to be divided amongst them.

Father Miller is lecturing at Buffalo, & still persists in the opinion that the world winds up this year.

DECEASED.

In New Lisbon, Ohio, on the 9th inst. Mrs. Margaret Hoover, wife of Mr. Samuel Hoover, and daughter of Mr. Peter Raffensberger, son of this county, aged 45 years and 15 days.

On the 6th inst. Thomas, son of Mr. Jacob Bushey, of East Berlin, in the 3d year of his age.

On the 9th inst. Mr. George Greenholts, of Germany township, in the 44th year of his age.

Baltimore Price Current.

Flour,	4 25
Wheat,	90 to 1 00
Rye,	60 to 62
Corn,	40 to 47
Oats,	23 to 26
Hog Cattle,	3 00 to 4 25
Sheep,	4 to 5
Lard,	6 to 7

Temperance Mass Meeting.

A Special County Temperance Meeting will be held at Fairfield, on the First of January, 1844, commencing at 11 o'clock, a. m. A representation on the occasion from all the Temperance Societies in the County is earnestly desired. By order of the late County Convention, M. L. STOECKER, Secy. G. A. SHRIVER, Secy.

Dec. 18.

VENDUE.

Will be exposed to Public Sale, on Monday the 1st of January, at the late residence of George Brand, deceased, in Liberty township, Adams county, the following personal property, to wit:

13 HEAD OF Horned Cattle, 1 Mare, 15 Sheep, 1 Sow and 8 Shoals, Oats, Rye, Corn, Buckwheat and Apples, by the bearer, Hays by the ton, Straw by the bundle, Ploughs, Harrows, Farming Utensils, a barrel of Oiler, Apple-mill, Kegs, Pails, &c. &c.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. when attendance and credit will be given by SAMUEL BEARD, JACOB HAFEIGH, Esq. Dec. 18.

BLACK FUR CAPE LOST.

YESTERDAY morning a BLACK FUR CAPE, with silk lining, was lost between Gettysburg and Mt. Geo. Walter's farm on the State Road. The person who found the same, will be suitably rewarded on leaving it at THIS OFFICE.

Dec. 11.

CAUTION.

THE Subscriber gave, sometime in November last, a Promissory Note to JACOB FICKES, of Huntingtown township, conditioned for the payment of \$100. Notice is hereby given to all persons not to take an assignment of said Note, as I am determined not to pay the same—not having received consideration therefor. DAVID RENTZ, Dec. 11.

EXAMINATION.

THERE will be a Public Examination of the Common Schools of the Borough of Gettysburg, (on which occasion, also, Premiums of excellence and good conduct will be bestowed upon those found most deserving of the same,) commencing on Monday the 19th December, inst. in the order following, viz.: On Monday forenoon, at 9 o'clock, the School in charge of Miss Scanlan; on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, the School in care of Mrs. Withrow; on Tuesday, commencing at 9 o'clock, a. m. the Male Department of the High School, in care of Mr. Clark; on Wednesday, at 9 a. m. the Female Department of the same, in care of Miss M'Curdy; on Friday forenoon, at 9 o'clock, the School in charge of Mrs. Keech; on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, the School in care of Mr. Blain; and on Saturday, at 9 o'clock, a. m. the School in care of Mr. M'Millan.

The Directors have named the following gentlemen as the Board of Examiners, viz.: Col. Wm. N. Irvine, Dr. C. N. Berchey, S. R. Russell, H. J. Schreiner, R. S. Harper and D. Ziegler, Esq.

By order of the Board, J. M. STEVENSON, Secy. Dec. 11.